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Whoever wrote the Populist platform never studied the art of "boiling it down." As a literary production it is fearfully and wonderfully made.

Reduced to its lowest terms, the attempt to bribe Senators was suggested by a man who is now dead to a man whom nobody who knows him would trust.

The gold reserve continues to shrink with a prospect of a financial emergency in the near future, while the President and Secretary of the Treasury are off fishing.

Democratic politicians who looked the Populist convention over yesterday wen away with sad faces. The late Democrat who did not get the postoffice was there.

Now that Senator Gorman has spoken it is proper to refer to the tariff bill before the Senate as the Cleveland tariff bill. Sec. retary Carlisle indorsed it April 20 in an

Will Representative Wilson remain silent under Senator Gorman's charge that bill as it passed the House was "an imperfect measure" that did not deserve to become a law?

General Hastings, the Republican nomine for Governor of Pennsylvania, has been an aspirant in previous conventions, and now he has attained his ambition by his efforts. in behalf of previous tickets.

It is said that the committee on platform of yesterday's convention could not agree whether the government should at once issue \$500,000,000 of fiat money, or \$1,-500,000,000, and so declared for the Omaha

It remained for Senator Gorman to clare on the floor of the Senate that Mr Cleveland's letter of acceptance is the tr Democratic doctrine, and that the Chicago platform was a fraud. Sometimes Mr. Gor man is sarcastic.

Senator Hill's vote against tabling the is not construed as meaning cervote for it on its final passage. He will reply to some of the points in Gorman's speech and show up its general insincerity.

When the dictionary shall be revised an while "industrial" will refer those persons who prefer to tramp the country and live upon the people to earning their bread by useful employment.

The Populists want a national currency of \$50 per capita and the free colnage of the present ratio, and they want the government to distribute money "to the people direct, without the intervention of banking corporations." They are out for

The well-informed correspondent of Chicago Record says that the vote on both Allen and Peffer declare against it against it in the event the income tax re-

The Cincinnati Enquirer says the people will pay \$47,000,000 more of tax on sugar under the Senate bill than they now pay, just to pacify the sugar growers of State and the Sugar Trust. This is a fact, but not a single Democratic Senator seemed to be influenced by the fact in the vote of

One of the resolutions in the Populist platform, run in by some crank who rides a Constitution adopting "the initiative and

By the aid of the machine State committee, which gave several contests to Repreconvention, he was nominated for Governor and Clevelandism indorsed, whereat the some predict Oates's defeat by 30,000; but they forget that the election officers elect in Alabama, and not the voters.

When the Republicans of Pennsylvania some to look over their platform the most of them will regret that it is marred by the proposition to increase the circulating medium to \$40 per capita. It would take double the gold and silver we now have as a basis for such an increase, and what would be the use of so much money if there was no business and industry to put it into

Mr. James Swank, Secretary of the Amer-

less than it is in prosperous times, and is correspondingly low. "If." says Mr. Swank, "the iron and steel manufacturers could assume that these panic conditions are to continue, that labor is to be depressed permanently in this country, they could maintain themselves under the schedule proposed by the Senate, but everybody hopes that the time will come in this country when the panic conditions will be relabor will be restored to former rates. When that time shall come the iron and steel manufacturers will not be able to live under the proposed compromise metal schedule." This goes to corroborate other circumstantial evidence that the Democratic party is legislating on the basis of permanently low prices and wages. It needs no argument to prove that a rate of duty which would afford adequate protection when wages are 25 to 35 per cent. below normal would not afford any protection at all when wages return to the old figure. But the Democratic party does not intend that they ever shall if it can prevent it.

MEETING OF THE ADULLAMITES.

saw all of them who are living in the

meeting of yesterday. They believe in the

power of the government to create un-

limited wealth with a printing press in the

form of flat money. They have at their

tongues' end all the heresies and misinfor-

mation by which they sustain this view

They are for the most part honest, but

they cannot recognize a fact, and logic of

experience are wasted upon them. To these

can be added that class of men who

ancient times assembled in the cave

Aduliam-those who are discontented.

Among the discontented are many who

set out in the old parties in pursuit of

office and have failed. They constitute the

spiteful and the unscrupulous element of

the party. Those who looked upon the con-

vention must have been struck with the

number of old men it contained and the

absence of the intelligent and active young

men who constituted so large a portion o

the Republican State convention. Among

those who participated was an unusually

large number of men who have voted with

The platform is the same in effect which

the first national greenback convention

adopted. Its open declaration for fiat money

clared for the loaning of unlimited paper

money on real property by the government.

The platform is longer and rather more of

a jumble than its predecessors. Claiming

to be for one kind of money, the platform

would have the Indiana Legislature make

three kinds for those who have debts to

pay. Some of the things it asks the Leg-

islature to do are wise, but most are ab

give the farmers of the United States the

largest and best market in the world, is

declared to be of no account. The sur-

render of the farm products of Indiana to

the free competition of Canada is of no

possible account, but the free coinage of

silver, of which not an Indiana farmer can

present fifty dollars' worth as a product,

is demanded with vehemence. Every prac-

tical interest of the mass of farmers and

workers in the varied industries is ignored

owners, already rich, is looked out for in

worth of silver bulnon. As a calamity

take the place of the Democracy, and will

get the greater part of its increased vote

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE INVESTIGA-

TION.

The Senate committee to investigate th

rumors and reports regarding the sugar

schedule of the Democratic members of

reports of attempts to bribe Senators,

seems to have emphasized the most unim-

sight of the main purpose of the Lodge res-

olution. The majority has hit upon one

Buttz, who has for years been known as an

view of showing that he was acting for

to vote against the Wilson or pending tariff

be chosen to represent any industry or bus-

the finance committee's many times amend-

practicing upon Buttz until it can get other

For more than two months the corre-

spondents of the papers in Washington,

with few exceptions, have been giving de-

tailed accounts of conferences between the

Sugar Trust magnates and Democratic Sen-

siderably more when the second, which was

committee, and were agreed upon after the

For weeks papers calling themselves Demo-

ed bill. It may be that the committee

the finance committee, and incidentally

from the disgruntled Democracy.

declaration which will enable them to

is not so emphatic in set terms, but it

dorses the Omaha platform, which

the Democracy in the past.

These are the matters the country desires to know about. This was the primary purpose of the investigation. The chairman of the committee, Senator Gray, is an administration Senator in the largest meaning of the phrase, and the other Democratic member is the personal friend of Secretary Carlisle. Will these Senators prevent a thorough investigation? They can scarcely do it if Populist Allen votes with The People's convention yesterday was the two Republican members, Messrs. Davis one of the largest third-party meetings held and Lodge. Meanwhile the country will in Indiana since the greenback years o watch the movements of this committee 1878 and 1882. Those who knew the leadwith something more than curious interest. ers and active spirits in those assemblages

lished April 30. It has been alleged that

handwriting, and he is alleged to have said

to the Democratic members of the finance

committee that it must stand by the sugar

campaign. The New York World (Demo-

cratic) and the New York Press and Phila-

delphia Press declare their readiness to

prove that the trust contributed a large

sum to the Cleveland campaign fund. The

six-column article by a reputable corre-

spondent making all the charges above re-

ferred to. Gen. Carl Schurz has asserted

in an editorial in Harper's Weekly that

several Senators and at least one Cabinet

officer are agents of the Sugar Trust.

two last-named papers have published

## THE RAILROAD CROSSING EVIL.

The inauguration of a movement for the elevation of the railroad tracks crossing the city is the result of a natural evolution. It was inevitable that the growth of the city should force a consideration of the question some time, and the time seems to have come. Most of the railroads that enter and cross the city were constructed when it was a town of than twenty-five thousand population. At that time and for many years afterwards the inconvenience and danger arising from crossings were easily overlooked, but now the case is different. The growth of the city has multiplied the number of street crossings many times and greatly increased the inconvenience and danger. Seven lines of railroad now cross the city, making many miles of track within the city limits, and about seventy street crossings. These will increase from year to year as the city grows; and as the population increases so will the inconvenience and danger of grade crossings. That which can be overlooked in a small town cannot be tolerated in a large city. The present population of the city and its iramediate suburbs is about 145,000. It will not be many years before the suburbs will become part of the city, and all calculations as to the future increase of population must take this into account. On this basis it is safe to predict that within thirty years the city will cover much more ground than it does now, and have a pop would be idiotic for the people to endure nuisance of railroad grade crossings all that time and bequeath it to the next

Assuming that present conditions cannot be allowed to continue, and that some-There are but two remedies for the evil. The choice lies between viaducts and elevated tracks. Under the charter the city may require the railroads to build viaducts or "to raise or lower their tracks to conform to any grade which may established by the Council." It rests with the city to decide which method it will adopt. Obviously, elevated tracks would furnish a much more complete and, in the end, cheaper remedy for the evils of grade crossings than viaducts would. To construct a viaduct at every street crossing where one will be needed within the next fifty years would cost an enormous sum of money and be a great disfigurement to the streets, and, as the subways would still continue to be used more or less, the remedy for existing evils would be incomplete. The elevation of the tracks would also involve a large outlay, but once done it would be done forever, and there would be an end of all the evils of grade crossings. Of course, the railroads can demonstrate on paper the impracticability of elevated tracks, and they will have much to say about the injustice of requiring them to make so costly an improvement. But, after all they can say, the fact will remain that the present systhat the only adequate remedy is in rais-

ing the tracks.

EVIL OF AUTOCRATIC POWER. The coal strike has reached a very critical stage. So long as it did not interfere with the industry and transportation of the country it was simply to be deplored, like any other general strike affecting the welfare of a large number of men and their families. But it has passed that stage. In many cities the stock of coal is so nearly exhausted that factories have closed. If men that has come from tariff agitation thousands will be added by the coal strike. The Cleveland conference failed mainly because it was not a conference, but a demand on one side and a refusal on the other. operators and the business of the country, position which has too much power for any upon whose order thousands of men must versy. He has made the prices of coal mining for the whole country, and he will the country to-day who has so much power senting Democratic Senators in complicity | general industries of the country as the responsibility, indifferent to the suffering of

schedule, which he did in an interview pub- | cality but for the whole country. It is said that there is scarcely a locality in could not agree if these matters were left to them, but unfortunately the great body of miners, among whom are many men of larger experience and intelligence than Mc Bride, obey this autocrat, even if to do so their families starve.

While the coal miners are obedient to this one man, who insists upon his own terms the Amalgamated Iron Workers are agreeing upon a sliding scale of wages by which wages will rise and fall with the prices received for the goods they produce. That is a practical and intelligent method of dis posing of the question of wages in an in dustry in which labor is so large a factor in the cost of production. It stands to reason that the same wages cannot be paid for the manufacture of iron when pig worth \$12 instead of \$18, or for the mining of coal when the price is \$2.50 instead of \$3.50. Unfortunately, many persons who have to do with the adjustment of wages refuse to take that all-important condition into consideration.

Senator Turple has succeeded in getting the bill to pension the heirs of Dr. Athon through the Senate, and it is now before the House committee. Prominent Grand Army men have already sent letters of protest and testimony to establish the dis loyalty of Dr. Athon. In Volume 1, page 312, of Adjutant-general Terrell's report, reference is made to the testimony of Horace Heffren before the military commission which tried and convicted the leaders of the Sons of Liberty, of which he was deputy commander, to the effect that "Gov. Morton was to be taken care of" or "held as a hostage for the safety of those of the insurrectionists who might be taken prisoners," and that "Dr. James S. Athon, a member of the order and then Secretary of State, was to become Governor under the law and the Constitution." Unless Jefferson Davis's heirs are to be pensioned for his services during the rebellion those of Dr. Athon should not.

Those who attribute the present stagnation of business to a lack of currency ar itterly wrong. There is a great deal more money in the country now than there was four years ago, when business was prosperous. On the 30th of June, 1890, the total circulation of the country was \$1,456,143,770, being \$23.24 per capita of the population at that time. On the 1st of January, 1894, the total circulation was \$1,729,018,266, being \$26.02 per capita. These figures show conclusively that there is no lack of currency in the country. As a matter of fact, the banks are full of money which they would gladly loan on good security. Instead of lemanding an issue of more currency the Coxeyites and Populists should demand an ssue of collaterals, giving each man his pro rata share so he could borrow money.

Governor Werts, of New Jersey, ha signed a bill, passed at the instigation of the "regular" medical fraternity, which pre vents any person or persons from practicing the faith cure or mind cure system of healing. It will go hard with the regulars if this law is applied strictly and literally. Few, indeed, would be the cures wrought by allopaths or followers of any other medical "school" if patients were without faith in their doctors. Faith is an element in all medical practice only les important than drugs, and its place tacitly recognized by physicians. It is only when nostrums are ignored that they fee that the foundation is being knocked from under their professional feet, and that th community is in danger.

The London Times thinks that "nothing out the confidence of the American people n Mr. Cleveland's sagacity prevents a premium on gold." The American people have ceased to regard Mr. Cleveland as better than his party. He has weakened on the silver question and is understood to favor the repeal of the prohibitory tax or State bank notes. Mr. Cleveland's political virtue is mainly for campaign purposes.

Several Democratic Representatives Congress will decline renomination because of "private business" requiring their attention. Several Democratic Senators wil remain at their posts of duty for the same

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Just Too Utterly Easy. "Talk about it being hard for a new party to get a start," said the excited Populist brother, "there isn't anything easier than starting a new party. It's as easy to start a new party as to-as to-as to raise a set of chin whiskers."

His Artful Scheme. Hungry Higgins-Where you been fer Dismal Dawson-Been out doin' the West.

Done pretty well, too. Out in Kansas I was a poor, sufferin' Coxeyite, an' in Missouri I was a escaped train robber.

A Cruel Question. He often used to make his boast, with smiling, brazen face. Of how he was admitted to the best homes

in the place; But now his voice is silenced, and he vaunts Because some person put to him this ques-

tion: "By which door?" Sociological Discussion. "I notice," said the first postoffice loafer, "that as soon as a man gits to about thirty years old it takes a good deal of his time to explain to his friends why he ain't mar-

"Yes," said the other one, "that's so-in case he's single. But in case he ain't he's puttin' in the time tryin' to explain to hisself why he did marry."

Ex-General Master Workman Powderly says that not only are the charges on which he was expelled from the Knights of Labor untrue, but that they were never served on him, as the rules of the order require. His expulsion and the manner of it are creating quite a commotion in the organization. To a reporter who called on him Mr. Powderly exhibited letters from many local assemblies asking whether to withdraw from or continue in the order, and he says that his invariable reply was to continue in the order, for if there ever was a time that the order needed them it

Gen. Daniel Hartman Hastings, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, fortynine years old and a self-made man. Having qualified himself in early life to teach he spent twelve years in that vocation, after which he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was not old enough

general from his connection with the State militia, which has been highly honorable. He is a man of strong character, an excellent lawyer, a fine speaker and very

Nobody was drowned in Philadelphia when the Schuylkill river went tearing through the city at railroad speed on the day of the big rain, but it was no uncommon sight to behold a citizen floating slowly and placidly along the surface of the raging stream waiting to be rescued, while driftwood, houses and other inanimate objects whizzed by him in streaks.

The lion that refused to wrestle with Sandow at the midwinter fair was muzzled at the time the performance was attempted. Of course, he refused to act. A muzzled lion doubtless feels his helplessness as keenly as a muzzled prize fighter

"The water in our office," complains an esteemed local contemporary, "has been unfit for drinking purposes for the past two weeks." And then, in corroboration as it were, follows half a column of editorials quite full of spirit.

So far as heard from, no one was cruel enough to recite "Beautiful Snow" to Col. Breckinridge during the snowstorm that covered Kentucky with the white mantle of charity a few days since.

## THE INDIANA PRESS.

All the trusts are provided for except the public trust.-Brookville American. It beats all how Voorhees is crushing the Sugar Trust .- Columbia City Mail. The Sugar Trust can walk on the grass or all over Congress if it wants to .- Law-

renceburg Press. Sugar seems to have a wonderful mollifying effect on the present day Democracy. -Fort Wayne Gazette. There are very few Democrats nowadays

who love Grover, even for the enemies he has made.-Frankfort News. It seems that Coxey's army was sent out of Washington and Congress was permitted to remain.-Logansport Journal. Under Mr. Cleveland's reform administration the poor are growing richer-in ex-perience.-Rushville Republican.

Coxey started out ostensibly in the interest of good roads, and has caught up with one that is very rocky.-Lafayette Courier. that the Democratic majority cannot frame a Democratic tariff bill.-Columbia City

The only opportunities that the Democrats improve are those of doing things that should be avoided.—Shelbyville Republican.

Like "old Tip" this administration is great show for the country, but it is too costly-kills too many industries-Paoli Re-publican. Every time the Democratic party gets

control of the government distress, desti-tution and deficits speedily follow.-Vincennes Commercial. There is one man in Indiana who is not feeling the effects of the Democratic financial depression. His name is Green Smith -- Monticello Herald.

There was a time when the people were led to believe that Cleveland was "better than his party." That time is past. It is now a question "which is the worse?"-El-Wood Call-Leader.

For an anti-trust party the Democrats are doing well to indorse the Senate bill which makes a donation of sixteen millions of dollars annually to the Sugar Trust alone.-Bluffton Chronicle

The enactment of the McKinley law was unattended with any legislative scandal such as is now arousing the indignation and disgust of every honest man in the country.-Wabash Plain Dealer. We do not pretend that the Republican party is a "cure all," and that everybody can expect what he wants when and wherever it is trusted with power, but we in-sist that in the light of history it is the

only party that can govern this country.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Modjeska has put her American property on the market and will go to Poland to live. It is doubtful if she will return to Mr. Percival Chubb, who has been lecturing in Boston on "Art in the Public Schools," makes an effective disposition of the subject by declaring that at present

there is no such thing as art in the public

The New Zealand Methodist says: "The paragraphs referring to the cautious permission given to women to preach were expunged from the book of laws by the Queensland conference. She is to preach in future if called.

The first student to apply for admission at the new George R. Smith College, in Sedalia, Mo., was William Davis. He is thirtythree years old, and was born a slave on the Mississippi plantation of Jefferson Da-vis, President of the late Confederacy. With the exception of Max O'Rell's last book, every work written by that clever Frenchman was translated into English by his wife. Mme. Blouet was born in England, and learned French when a girl. Sh married the distinguished Max before he had attained any name in literautre.

The legacies of the late Anthony J. Drexel to the German Hospital and the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, to the clerks of the two banking firms of Drexel & Co. and Drexel, Morgan & Co., and to the family servants, aggregated \$1,716,204. The inheritance tax upon this amounted to \$81,519.65. and it has aiready been paid to the State of Pennsylvania.

Congressman Dunn, of New Jersey, suffered a good deal of hardship during his early years, and at eleven years of age actually did not know the alphabet. He served on a farm, as a sailor boy, and learned iron molding, brass turning and silver burnishing. While thus employed he devoted his evenings, Sundays and holidays to study, in the endeavor to com-plete his limited education.

Miss Ida Wells, M. A., the young colored girl, the editor of Free Speech, who is traveling through Great Britain creating a sentiment against the lynching tendencles of the Southern States, is being received in a very flattering manner wherever she goes. She is trying to enlist the leaders of England so that they may use their influence with the religious white people of the South.

According to the British and Foreign Bible Society there is little chance for circulation of the Bible in Japan. The society says of Japan: "The progress of Christianity seems to pause before the absorption of the people in their new political passions." Some visitors to Japan say that the trouble is that the Japanese, eager to receive everything of Western civilization, have welcomed the missionaries of all sects of Christianity, and now are greatly puzzled over the rival claims of different denominations.

A visitor who saw Tolstoi in his study says that the Russian author looks in real life just as his portrait portrays him-in a peasant's smock, girdled with a belt, and with white beard, melancholy, deep-set eyes and coarse gray hair. His brow is wrinkled, and his strong hands, accustomed to manual labor, twitch nervously at his belt while he talks. Tolstoi's study is conventlike in its simplicity. The walls are whitewashed and unembellished, and a few black leather chairs, a cheap table and a number of books form all the furnishings.

Dear woman wants the earth for sleeve. She wants the sky for hat: She also wants a knothole when She sees a mouse or rat.

#### -Boston Transcript. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Charles Coghlan is now sorry that he didn't confine his entire time to elevating the stage.-New York World. Jillson says it is lucky for some men that the law against suicide doesn't provide a penalty for shooting off one's mouth.-Buffalo Courier. We do not like to be lied about. But

most of us probably lie more about ourselves than anybody else ever does .- Boston Transcript. It is said that there are more lies told in the sentence "I am glad to see you" language.-Tid-Bits.

An animal dealer says that the giraffe is so difficult to obtain and acclimatize for man to openly advocate the present sugar shall agree to his prices, not for one lo- to be in the army, and gets his title of menagerie purposes that the price rarely

falls as low as \$6,000. The giraffe comes high.-Philadelphia Ledger. Now is the time to buy thermometers.

They will soon be going up .- Truth. Visitors to the retreats for fallen politicians always desire to gaze on the au-thor of "Four Years More of Grover." -Washington Post.

Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly a good shot for a man who sent a substitute to the army. Unfortunately he does not think as he shoots.-Kansas City Journal. Queen Victoria's bestowal of the Order of the Bath on Capt. Graham, of the United States steamship Chicago, is a decoration of

the first water .- Chicago Tribune. If every man could know what other per ple are thinking of him all the time he would find out that the greater part of the time they are not thinking of him at all -Somerville Journal.

### SENTIMENT IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

#### It Should Not Prevail Either as to Teachers or Commissioners.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: With the return of the seasons comes the perennial question shall married women be employed in our public schools? There is never raised the corresponding question shall married men be so employed? but, on the contrary, other things being equal, the married man, for obvious reasons, is preferred. Of course no sane person will attempt to settle this question at once and forever, because there will be the same occasion to raise it next year and every succeeding year while the world lasts; but that is no reason why it should not be met for the present. The argument, as I understand it, is that a married woman has a husband to support her. But happily in our school department we are not playing the role of benefactors. We have a class of work to be done, and business wisdom prompts us to employ those who can do that work to the best advantage. Experience has taught that in some departments of school work women can do better than men, and hence our teaching force consists largely of women. But there are departments in which women are not and cannot be the most efficient. It would be folly, therefore, to employ them in those departments as a matter of sentiment, and the woman or the women who ask it or the men who concede it are unwise.

the sentiment which would exclude married women because their husbands can support them, and ought to, applies with equal force to unmarried women who have parents or brothers who can and who ought to support them. Every one who knows the history of the personnel of our present efficient corps of teachers will easily ocate instances in which that rule would have deprived us of some of the best teachers we have now or ever have had, som of whom have attained almost a national fame. The question whether a given wom-an has a husband or a father or a brother who can and ought to support her should never find a place in our schoo economy. Is she competent and will she render efficient service are the only proper juestions. Neither her politics nor her reigion nor her domestic relations should have anything more to do with the selection than like questions, including sex. should have to do with the selection of a school commissioner. Away with all namby-pamby sentiment in our school management. If any given woman, in any given district has the most of the qua tions which constitute safe school commissioner, by all means elect her, but not because she is a woman, nor yet because some other women to have it so. On the same principle elect teachers. Choose the best available person, whether male or female, married or single. If we begin to distinguish against married women because, presumably, they do not need the teacher's income for a support, we will soon be called upon to di inguish against some of the best teaching talent we now have or ever have had, as well as against some of the most promising now in process of preparation. To their praise be it said that many of our best teachers have so husbanded their in omes, whether they have husbanded themselves or not, that they are not objects of charity by a great deal, being bloate bondholders and owners of valuable real estate, while many of the pupils of our training schools and normal schools are from homes of affluence and refinement. On precisely the same principle we should elect school commissioners. We should no choose or reject on account of sex, or po tics, or religion. There is no good reason why a female man having superior qualif ions should not take the place of a mal man with less fitness for the office, as there s no good reason why a woman should be elected over a man, equally qualified, merely because she is a woman and other women desire to have it so. We want to be conrolled neither by sentiment, politics, reigion, race, nationality nor sex nor domestic conditions in our school work.

AN OBJECT LESSON. Department Life Unfits a Man for Other Business Pursuits.

U. L. SEE.

Indianapolis, May 22.

Washington Letter in New York Sun. A treasury clerk who was discharged early in the life of the present administra tion, after many years of service, walked up the steps of the big stone building one one night a week ago and shot hims through the heart with a pistol. His body lying on the steps that he had climbed so often was an object lesson to all of the government employes in Washington. It is a sad feature of department life at the capital that a large proportion of the clerks who are removed seem unable thereafter to earn a living. They become posse moreover, of the idea that Washington the only city to live in, and that they must hang on to a residence here by hook or population is made up of former Congressmen, public officials and employes of all sorts, who, having come here, refuse to go away again. Some of them are prosperous but by far the greater number on their friends and charity for a living t is noticeable, too, that men who have een removed after long service in the departments continue to haunt the ing in which they were employed, as though, by looking at it each day, they could exert a charm that would restore their names to the pay roll. This is particularly true of those who have spent long years behind the walls of the Treas-Department; and every morning arge number of these men walk down Fifteenth street at the usual hour for opening the department and linger about the hotels, saloons and cigar shops in the neighborhood until closing afternoon, wher they return home with ide of humanity that flows out of the great workshop. The unfortunate man who blew out his brains on the treasury steps apparently was moved by no cause except grief for having lost his place in the treasury. He was a pensioner to large amount for the loss of a leg in the war and has other sources of income. was one of the company of discharged men who met every day on Fifteenth street, opposite the Treasury Building, and oilgrimages to this apparently fascinating ocality. It does not occur to any of them, probably, that if they would desert their old haunts and start out in a new field they might soon forget that they ever drew their dally sustenance from Uncle Sam's crib.

# CLERICAL ERRORS.

Which Mean Millions of Dollars in a Tariff Measure.

Washington Special. Great care will have to be exercised making up the tariff bill to prevent clerical errors and omissions from creeping in. Only the other day a member of the finance committee was enabled to correct a matter which might have involved endless disputes A provision had been inserted in the bi practically bringing in free pieces of silk twelve inches wide and sixteen inches long. under the head of "hat trimmings." It was pointed out that while silk ribbons might be intended yet the law would not read so. mmense quantities of slik could be brought into this country which would be utilized n making waists and other garments most affected by the gentler sex. Upon examination of the records of the finance committee it was discovered that the articles in question have been smuggled into the bill, and they were promptly eliminated and hat rimmings made more specific This error recalls a simple but costly blunder in the tariff act of 1873. It was intended to place fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, on the free list, but a smart clerk put a comma after "fruit." placed it on the free list. The mistake was liscovered by a New Yorker, who went to the importers and pointed out that under the law they were wrongfully paying duties on fruit, and despite the fact that the consumer had already paid these duties the government had to refund upwards of

Populist Nominations for 1896. NEWT TWITTY, of Georgia. GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York. -New York Sun BEHIND THE POWDERLY CASE.

#### The Real Cause of His Expulsion from the Kuights of Labor.

New York Sun.

There is an inside history of the real cause of "Brother" Powderly's expulsion from the order of the Knights of Labor, of which he was for many years the leader under the title of general master workman. The reason given for his expulsion is disloyalty to his brethren, but this is a mere pretext. The fact is that he has been expelled because he had entered suit to recover a good sum of money alleged to be due to him by the organization on account of unpaid salary, and also of disbursements made by him at various times during his term of office. So long as he held power he refrained from pushing his claims by legal process; out when he was ignominiously deposed from the leadership a half year ago he determined to appeal to the courts as the only agency through which collections could be made. The sum involved in the suit, including sundry items besides salary, was reported to be between \$6,000 and \$7,000. When his purpose became known, in the early part of the present year, a feeling of indignation was aroused in the order, more especially in the executive board, which was the direct object of prosecution. A bitter attack upon the repudiated general master was made in the official organ. The question was asked; "Since he (Powderly) cannot play the lead-er, is he determined to prove the villain of knighthood?" Another part of the diatribe "Had he (Powderly) once considered at

what an enormous cost has been accumu

lated in the treasury the few dollars which remain there, and which he now seeks through the agency of the courts to draw from it; those dollars held as a sacred for the advancement of the product in the at the hammer, at the loom, in the field, or on top of a box car, and which were earned, perhaps, by a member who was compelled to take the bread from the mouths of hungry children that he might keep himself in good standing in the order, and give it the wherewithal to carry on a great struggle for emancipation; had he (Powderly) considered these things, he never would have taken the action he has, or, then, taking it, have demonstrated to the world that he was in the cause only for the leading there was in leadership Words not less bitter than these and accusations even more discreditable, have een uttered in many of the local assemblies for months past. The new leader of the organization, J. R. Sovereign, has repeatedly given evidence of his hostility toward his predecessor in office; and the nembers of the executive board who supported Powderly's board have indulged in the most rancorous denunciation of the man who has brought suit against them for the purpose of capturing their treasury.

It is as a punishment for this action that the once powerful factotum has been subjected to the indignity of expulsion after a secret trial at which he was not present. There are not sufficient funds in the treasury to meet Powderly's claims if the suit at law should result in his tavor. But the charge brought against him the meeting of the executive courd was of another kind, for a reason that will be obvious to those who understand that it would be impolitic to impose a penalty upon him for appealing to the courts to determine his claim. He was accused of violating that article of the constitution of the Knights of Labor which prohibits any member of the order from " dvocating its disruption or the withdrawal of any local assembly" under penalty of exp. is'on, He recently attended a conference of number of the leaders of other labor of ganizations, and these took the groun' that the "trades assemblies" of the Knight should join the American Fader to Labor, of which Samuel Gomp re is 'll president, and that thereafter Compara t ederation and Sovereign's order should c perate for the benefit of the membersh of both bodies, so that there might be un ty of action upon all occasions. In pr ing this course Powderly declared the he was a member, but rather to true its interest, and to put an end squabbles which have existed for years in the labor ranks, to the detriment of all concerned in them. His proposition lowever, has been made the preter his expulsion. It is a quarrel of sareher and of disgruntled bosses on both sider

General Master Workman Sovereign new leader of the Knights of Labor not-headed, narrow-minded, unreason cantankerous and babbling person. He been wallowing in a sea of trouble ever since he was elected as Powderly's such sor in November last. He does not possess the shrewdness of Powderly. The ocanization is dwindling under his direction. t began, indeed, to dwindle years ng . while yet Powderly was at the head of it. and its membership in 1894 is less ban onehird as large as it was ten years before, Its influence is slight in comparison with what it was. The fall of Powdersy from his leadership and his outlawry from its ranks are but incidents in its later cores. of misfortune. There is every probability that its bankruptcy will be declared if the ex-general master should win he which he has brought against its

#### NO UMBRELLAS IN KENTE Why Kunnel Tucker Doubted

curacy of a Newspaper Rep Chicago Herald.

A gentleman who sat near where he could look into the bar of the Palmer House was addressed by his next at hand as Kun-nel Tucker. The kunnel had been reading an account of an anti-Breckinridge meeting in Lexington, printed in a Chicago morning newspaper.

"By gad, sir," said the kunnel, whose diaect was not unadulterated, for he said 'sir" instead of "sah." "there ain't a dam word of truth in that ah-tickle. The ahtickle says that the audience waved thah umbreilas an' than hats when Owens said so-an'-so. I know Owens ever since ha run bahfooted in Kentucky, an' I reckon he can raise the wind in Kentucky as quick as most any man since John C. tickle speaks of raisin' umbrelias. No man ever saw an umbrella in a public meetin sir, by gad, in Kentucky. An umbrella a dam Yankee invention used by men that scents than hair an' breath with cinnamor an' by women who are afraid to show thah faces as Godlmity made 'em. I've been to Ow'n'sbo' when the mercury was running over the top of the tube an an' mules had to war cabbage leaves on than heads, but I never saw a Kentucky man with an umbrella. I aint talkin' abo Louisville. Thah's only one side of the street in Louisville that's Kentucky. in a Kentucky meeting, colonel?" asked tha

"What are the means of demonstration next at hand. "Gettin' up an' shovin' the fellow in front of you off the chair an' hittin' another man n the back an' throwin' tobacco oulds. An askin' a stranger what he'll take. Thah is no place on earth wha' demonstration runs riot, sir, by gad, as it does in Kentucky, It's dangerous to get up a revival than in fashionable churches for fear that some undue demonstration 'll break up the soemnity of the houah. At that moment a waiter passed with a mint julep on a tray, and the kunnel getting an order of the vegetable excused him-

#### A Young Man's Hard Luck. Springfield Republican.

self and followed up the trail.

Charles Woolson, a cousin of the late Constance Fenimory Woolson, the novelist, was made a pauper of the State of New York by the Albany overseer of the poor on Friday. Woolson is a young man of twenty-six, according to the Albany Argus, His father, a Minnesota lumberman, lost his fortune about ten years ago, and the lad, refusing to take help from relatives. struggled on alone. He enlisted in the reg ular army when of age, and served five years, becoming a sergeant. He was honorably discharged about a year ago, and ried to find work in civil life. He insuccessful, and a few months ago, when his savings were gone, he was run over by a motor car in Buffalo, one foot being severely injured. Woolson was discharged from the hospital about two weeks ago, and, despairing of being able to support himself, he entered the almshouse.

The Stamp Mania. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

As a queer fact connected with the stampollecting mania, it is stated that some Central and South American states get their stamps executed without expense to themselves, dealers in this country getting them out gratis on condition of frequent changes of the issues, so that one set not long in use before it becomes valuable because it is no longer printed. For jourheaded scheming, with a popular fad for a starting point, this is quite equal to anything yet orought to light.

# Georgia Statesmen.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Georgia's latest developed statesman, the Honorable Newt Twitty, blds fair to cast Dink Botts into the penumbra of obscurity more dense than that of Coweta county But when we hear that Jed Slope and Bullskin Wadd are active in the P onle's party we realize the possibilities of Georgia in the way of producing names not book